

MOBILITY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: A STUDY IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF AUJAR KIT (TOOL KIT) FOOD KIT SUPPLY PROGRAMME IN HAZARIBAG DISTRICT (JHARKHAND)

Ms. Smita Charles*

ABSTRACT

According to 2011, Agricultural census of India, estimated 61.5% depend on agriculture. Technical development on food of agriculture have increased the gap between rich and poor. As much of the farmers adopted modern farm technology including some of the small farmers also. With rapid economic growth and subsequent improvements in quality of life, especially in developing important issue in the world. Environmental impact is the industry has come under criticism for the difficulty recycling the freezer get packs included with the Kits to keep meals in the dairy products refrigerated during shipping. This study seeks to examine the achievement of the rural development regarding the Food Kit supply programme in Hazaribagh of Jharkhand. For this examination ten indicators of Rural Development have been deliberated. The study broadly analysis the role of the improvement of Aujar Kit on rural development growth of Jharkhand. This study has revealed a strong positive association between the human development and rural development of the State Jharkhand India.

Keywords: Rural Development Food Kit Supply Programme Aujar Kit, Mobility.

Introduction

Mobility a key element in the economic and social development of rural areas. Rural development involves more than just Agricultural Production. It is also closely linked to the economic utilisation of these products and the provision of basic social and economic services. At local village level health and education facilities, Supplies of means of production alternative in economic sectors and income-earning opportunities are often non-existent or very basic in making access to these difficulties. It is importance, improvement of Aujar (Tool Kits), Food Kit supply programme for the socio- economic position of the rural population and promoting rural development trough mobility. Rural development id the process of improving the quality of life and economy being of people living in rural areas. According to 2011 Census 68.84% of population was villages. The backwardness of the rural sector would be major implement to the progress of the economy. India is predominately an agricultural country and farming was main occupation. Mobility is a key element in the economic and social development of rural area. The possible impacts of infrastructure measures, the stakeholders, competencies and responsibility during the planning process of local, regional and national level in this context for mobility of rural development program. Rural development involves more than just agriculture production. It is also closely linked to the economic utilization of these products and the provision of bank social and economic services. Supplies of means of production, alternative economic sectors and income earning opportunities are often no existent and making access to those things difficult.

Food Kit

A food kit is a subscription service food services business model where a company sends customers pre-portioned and some time partially-prepared food ingredients and recipes to prepare home cooked meals. Service. This subscription model has been cited as an example of the personalization of the food and obeverage4 industry that is becoming more popular and widespread. A tool kit is a special set of tools that are kept together and that are often used for a particular purpose. Better types of implements and various types of manures and fertilizers were not produced at all. In this point of view, a consumer trust tool kit to measures trust across the food chain was developed. Six different types of

* Research Scholar, Department of Commerce and Management Kalinga University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India.

consumer trust in the food chain can be measured. The trust toolkit was found to be valid and reliable across multiple countries. Researcher can pick and adopt items from the toolkit depending on their aims. The resultant consumer trust toolkit provides a valid and reliable collection of items which can be used in selected aspects of the food system.

Statement of the Aim

Mobility of Rural development has assumed attention specially among the developing nation. It has great significant for a country like India where majority of the population around 65% of the people, live in rural areas. The present strategy of rural development in India mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes wage and self employment. This study overviews the improvement of Aujar Kit (Tool Kit) food kit supply programmes in Hazaribagh district (Jharkhand). The role and function of the Government and It's programmes for mobility of Rural development on the area of the study. For the improvement of Aujar Kit (Tool Kit) and Food Kit supply in the field of rural development have been discussed briefly and efforts being made to document discussed sons of the appropriate Tools supply for the improving the Rural development. The various strategies and programme of the Government for rural development are discussed. Such as Training of Rural youth for self-employment, (TRYSEM0, supply of improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojna (GKY) were introduced as sub-programmes of IRDA to take care of the specific needs of the rural population and also another's programme are grow more Food Campaign, Farmers Training.

Need and Scope of the Study

The rural economy is an example of an agrarian economy. Although farming and agriculture are one of the most important primary actives, the problems lies in the fact that they share in the GDP of the agriculture sector is on a constant decline, At the same time, about two-thirds of India's Population depends on agriculture but as a result, the productivity is not up to the mark, with conditions only getting worse. So that, it is very key indication to the mobility of rural development programme such as transport and also improvement of Aujar Kit, Food Kit supply programme for the agriculture. Moreover, Public investment decline since 1991 copied with a lack of adequate infrastructure, credit, transport, employment etc. Hence forth the agriculture output has grown at my 3.2%, during 2007-2011. All these factors have been denting the process of development. Therefore, there is a need to focus rural development. The scope for improvement on this study, the primary area to improve should be providing employment in rural areas and improving the productivity of the agriculture sector and improvement of the Aujar Kit supply programme.

Objective of the Study

The main objectives of the research work are the following:

- Role and function of the Government for the improvement of Aujar (Tool Kit), Food Kit supply programme in the Hazaribagh district.
- To assess the mobility of Rural development Programmes.
- To provide financial assist to develop the artisans in the rural areas, farmers and agrarian unskilled labour, small and big rural entrepreneurs to improve their economy.
- To bring improvement in Producing of crops, transport and people's living condition.
- To evaluate the impact in; the improvement of Aujar Kit (Tool Kit) Food kit supply programme.

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis have been proposed in order to achieve the goal:

- To develop agriculture, animal husbandry and other agriculture related areas.
- To develop infrastructure facility of rural areas.
- To develop living standard of rural mass.
- To improve; the rural marketing facility, transport and agriculture.

Variables

The most important as per my understanding would to address the immediate needs of about 70% of the community, who are working in the agriculture sector. This is the only the first step, from there on they economic aspects of generation of income which would support nourishing food and etc.

Limitation

In the various parts of the mobility of rural development programme including in the state of Jharkhand. These types of study have been done, but the area under the proposed work is yet to carry out such type of works, which is a regularly affected area.

Review of Related Literature

Literature review forms one of basic components of the entire research process. I describes of the some literature review on the respect of may research studies.

By the Ellis and Hine (1998), in their studies, he says that, people want mobility but need to pay for it. Most transport devices generates income, save time or assist profitable ventures adoption of intermediate means of transport often depends on income generation opportunities, The value of time lost through poor transport is under. Better transport can result in lower marketing costs, more efficient agriculture and less wastage of produce changes in farm production due to road infrastructure have been disappointing due to lack of competitive transport services. Cammarero (2016), From there findings, public debate in the country on the policies to deal with rural depopulation. On the one hand, and mobility transition. Today urban-rural difference are expressed in demographic terms, rural and urban populations are groups with the very different living condition that involve also very different demands for economic participation, consumption and well being. The decreasing inaccessibility involves greater demand for mobility and makes mobility a source of new inequalities that feedback the vicious circle of the rural gap.

Research Methodology

Orientation to a systematic and scientific methodology has become the basic and fundamental needs of any field of subject. In this fact that, research means generally on activities to seek solution for a creation the problems of the study, It was research methodology refers to the various sequential steps adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain purpose in view. In this point of view, research may be defined as a method of studying problems whose are to be pertly or wholly from facts. Research defined as the creation of new knowledge of the use existing knowledge in a view and creative way and also generate new concepts methodology and understanding. The facts deals with research may be statements of opinions, historical facts, answers to reports, the results of the facts, answer to questionnaire, experimental data of any short and so forth in the present study. The present research would be based on experimental studies, It is one of the most important aspects of types of research. The study is the basis on the both primary and secondary data collection. The following general out lined methods and approaches have been used for his study.

About the Study Area (Hazaribagh)

Hazaribagh district is one of the twenty-four-districts of Jharkhand state. In India Hazaribagh town is the district headquarters, it is currently a part of the Red Corridor. This total areas of the district is around 4313 km², total literacy 70.48%, Sex ration is 946. Hazaribagh a sex ratio of 946 female for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 70-48%, Schedule castes and scheduled Tribes make up 17.50% and 7.2% of the total population respectively. Economy of the district, Coal is the major mineral found in this district. This significant coal deposit reserves of this district include charhi, Kujju, Ghatotand and Barkagaon of North Karanpura coalfield. People on this district are known to be very hard working.

Conclusion

This study has constructed a composite index of rural development for Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand a wide range of indicators. It would be useful to the governments. In our society generally the marginalized group of population are financially excluded. In most of the cases their live hoods are not monetized and they are deprived of the rural marketing. Besides, they are not well aware of the available supply chain marketing services: on the other hand banking officials are not also well aware of the needs and capacity of the rurals under mass financial and marketing literacy and awareness among the marginalized sections of people are absolutely necessary to achieve rural development. The rural poor are not only financially excluded but also socially and legislatively excluded which is nevertheless an outcome of mobility on rural development.

References

1. Economic survey of Jharkhand 2018-19 III-14, Ministry of finance, Government of Jharkhand: Jharkhand Economic survey 2018-19. MFGJ.: KCC Scheme credit limit in India, Jharkhand agriculture report 2019.
2. www.google.com
3. www.shodhganga.com
4. www.retailmarketing.com
5. www.researchgate.com
6. www.jharbhoomi.com

